

which the family once possessed. This movement is the most thorough and disastrous form of collectivism.

"The shrewd totalitarian mentality knows well the powers of intimate kinship and religious devotion for keeping alive in a population values and incentives which might well, in the future, serve as the basis of resistance. Thus to emancipate each member, and especially the younger members, from the family was an absolute necessity. And this planned spiritual alienation from kinship was accomplished, not only through the negative processes of spying and informing, but through the sapping of the functional foundations of family membership and through the substitution of new and attractive political roles for each of the social roles embodied in the family structure. . . . What the totalitarian must have for the realization of his design is a spiritual and cultural vacuum."

He goes on to list some of the deliberate techniques of the mass state for undermining the family.

Number one is: "Taking the instruction of children entirely away from their parents by the official adoption of theories that prescribe 'educating the whole child' in the state schools, with a corresponding depreciation of parental intelligence and rights."

Number two is: "Creating 'youth organizations' to take young people quite out of the sphere of the family in their leisure hours and to indoctrinate them in the ideology of the mass state."

The third is: "Abolishing the inheritance of family property, through confiscatory inheritance taxes or through income tax policies that leave small margin for family saving."

The fourth one is: "Planned encouragement of divorce, 'sexual freedom,' and 'deprivatization of women,' through positive legislation or official propaganda, with the aim of weakening the bonds of affection within the family that offer a strong barrier to the wishes of the total state."

"The traditional family—which, like many old-fashioned things, is an indispensable thing—gives us those roots without which we all would be just so many lonely little atoms of humanity, unprincipled and at the mercy of some iron political domination."

Do you know when this little book was written, Mr. Speaker? That was written in 1957.

Kirk's insights about family, the importance of private property, education, religion, and a dozen other subjects not only remain completely sound but now seem downright prophetic.

We were being warned about the attacks on the family unit more than 60 years ago. That is why, as chosen leaders, we have the responsibility to protect the sanctity of the traditional family because marriage and family are institutions unique to human beings among all of God's creation.

In modern-day wording by the author Tim Clinton in a book from 2021, he says this: "Suffice it to say that the

deterioration of the American family is the source of nearly every symptom of cultural decline, from criminal activity to plunging academic performances, from damaged mental health to poor physical health, from rising poverty to shredded social networks."

#### HONORING JACK HOLDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege today of honoring Jack Holder, who passed away on February 24, 2023, at the age of 101.

Jack was a constituent and a U.S. Navy veteran of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal, and dozens upon dozens of missions in support of the Allied Forces during World War II.

Born Joseph Norman Holder on December 13, 1921, Jack was raised in a farming family in Gunter, Texas. Jack's father served in the trenches of World War I, and his uncle flew crop dusters over the family farm.

With that heritage, it was only natural that combat aviation was a fit for Jack when he joined the U.S. Navy on April 24, 1940, at 18 years old.

Jack attended boot camp and trained as an aviation machinist and mechanic in San Diego. He was then assigned to a flying boat squadron based on Ford Island in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Jack recalled how, soon after he lined up for roll call that fateful Sunday morning, the first bomb was dropped on Pearl Harbor only about 100 yards from him.

He wrote how he heard "the screaming aircraft with the rising sun insignia and loud explosions," and how, "as I looked up, I saw a plane circle and head straight for us, so we jumped in a nearby ditch."

Jack never forgot that moment, seeing the face of the pilot, hearing the roar of the plane's engine, and the sight of his guns aimed right at him. Nor did he ever forget the prayer he offered: "God, don't let me die in this ditch."

Thankfully, Jack was spared, and that ditch would become a makeshift machine gun nest that he would man for the next 3 days.

After the attack at Pearl Harbor, Jack flew missions in support of Hawaii and Midway. At Midway, Jack's aircraft was the second to spot the Japanese fleet, but his was the first to transmit the fleet's position clearly to the USS *Yorktown*.

Jack's crew would later fly 48 missions in support of the Solomon Islands campaign, including at Guadalcanal. Jack then transitioned to a Navy variant of the B-24, performing in 56 anti-sub patrols in the English Channel and assisting in sinking a German submarine.

In total, Jack flew over 100 missions and was one of the select few who flew combat missions in both the European and Pacific theaters.

For his brave service, he was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and received six Air Medals, a Presidential citation, and six commendation medals. Jack was honorably discharged in 1948 and would go on to become a pilot and an aviation engineer.

My office honored Jack several years ago at my Salute to Veterans event celebrating Veterans Day. I have heard over the years from constituents and veterans who attended the event that the retelling of Jack's courageous acts during and after the attack on Pearl Harbor formed a lasting impression that will remain in their hearts and minds forever.

Jack, you were more than a constituent. You were a hero, a patriot, and a good friend. You gave so much to preserve this Nation in the face of tyranny. Your love for these United States, our Constitution, and our freedom were an inspiration to so many, and I pray that future generations will appreciate and follow your example.

Fair winds and following seas, my friend. You will never be forgotten.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we look to You, to the mountains You have formed, to the heavens where You dwell, and still we find ourselves asking, where does our help come from? Sometimes when we don't look in Your direction at all, the answers we so desperately look for are that much more elusive.

O maker of heaven and Earth, remind us again that our help comes from You. You will not let our steps slip when our path is difficult. You will stay awake with us in the anxiety of our sleeplessness.

Be our shade in the heat of this day: the heat of argument, the fever of illness, the firestorms of hatred.

Keep us from all harm that threatens us: the hurt from an ill-meaning word, the dangers of public service, the injury of our own forms of self-destruction.

Watch over us this day. In the comings and goings from meetings to meetings and in the travel that brings us